

THE TIMES

Libyan mob sets fire to American embassy

merican rioters in Libya yesterday set the United States Embassy in Tripoli. It is latest of a series of attacks protesting at Americans' refusal to extradite the Shah of who was flown to Texas yesterday for

Shah flown to Texas for convalescence

rick Brogan
on, Dec. 2
an mob set fire to the States Embassy in his morning. All the s in the building at escaped uninjured. A spokesman for the attack bore the approval of the government.

d that the United id protested to the in the strongest terms, and in Tripoli, about e actions by the unauthorities there. The s have repeatedly governments in the ist to take extra steps the security of their American Embassy in was destroyed and ions were killed on Dec. 21. Since then more American offices, in Kuwait, Doha, and in Doha, police protected the The Libyan defence embassy in Tripoli have been as dictatorial of the Pakistani s last month.

mericans did not com the five-hour delay the first attack in and the arrival of the cause they recognize Pakistani Government, nericans, and facal problems which been at the root of the es. The Americans h compatriots about to Libya. Shah of Iran, whose New York in October the crisis, left this or Lackland Air Force to begin his con after treatment for gallstones.

exico prohibited his week the Americans to find some other receive him, but they have given up hope can succeed quickly.

Iran fever as Iranians vote on constitution

art Fisk
on, Dec. 2
an almost total boy polls in the Kurdish chi regions and an violence in the north of Iran, Iranians for a new constitution will place Ayatollah in a position of democratic power over the his country. At least give formal to a state of affairs existed de facto since ion of last February also provide a much amicable in which the army council can act in present dangerous Iranian-American rela

is the Shah's removal York in a hospital students holding the hostage in the US Embassy in Teheran to place their on trial for spying two or three days deposed monarch's from America. I telephoned the

embassy today to ask what the students would do if the Shah accepted President Sadat's invitation to go to Egypt, a young man said angrily in broken English: "If the Shah goes anywhere but Iran, we put hostages on trial immediately—immediately."

It is perhaps indicative of the semi-political semi-military atmosphere prevailing in Iran that a country on the brink of social, constitutional changes can also be caught up in an almost palpable war fever.

Every night now, the Iranian state television broadcasts live demonstrations of arms training exercises, 10-minute programmes in which members of an invited studio audience are taught how to hold and fire an automatic rifle. Air raid sirens are to be sounded over the national radio network in the event of an American assault.

Although the results of today's referendum are not in doubt — an overwhelming majority of Iranians are expected to endorse the 175-article

Continued on page 6, col. 3

Anti-EEC revival in Labour ranks

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

The Prime Minister will receive overwhelming support in Commons today for her stand at the European Dublin Summit from a 400m reduction in Britain's contribution to the EEC, though the Opposition is likely to question her tactics.

Mr James Callaghan, the Labour leader, however, faces a serious reversal of anti-Europe forces in his own party. Those who want Britain to withdraw from the EEC are creating the Dublin Summit as a pretext for campaigning for a reversal of the party's attitude towards the Community.

Mrs Thatcher in her statement in the House will maintain the Government's determination to achieve a broad balance in Britain's contribution. She is not expected, however, to spell out what actions will be taken if she meets the demands at the next heads of government meeting planned for February.

"Though the Government is working on contingency plans, Whitehall sources said last night that any retaliatory action would be financial rather than a de Gaulle style boycotting of meetings.

Mrs Thatcher is understood to have informed her minister that business must go on as usual. Mr Peter Walker, Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, flies to Brussels tomorrow to try to resolve the dispute over Britain's insistence that conservation must come first in a common fisheries

Television.

All 15 delegates who spoke at the start of the Security Council debate on the American-Israeli crisis emphasised the inappropriateness of diplomatic and diplomatic pressure.

At the same time, they voiced varying degrees of sympathy with the Iranian people and their grievances against the deposed Shah.

Iran has so far boycotted the debate. There was no indication when a resolution would be submitted.

Mr Donald McHewy, the American permanent representative, said the release of the hostages was non-negotiable.

Mr Saeed Qazvini, the new Iranian Foreign Minister, plans to send a special envoy to the United Nations to search for a peaceful solution of the crisis, Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary General said today.

He hoped the embassy would arrive in New York in the next few days.

The transfer of the Shah to Texas had not complicated the problem, he said. "The situation will be more complicated and when he leaves the country."

Reuter.

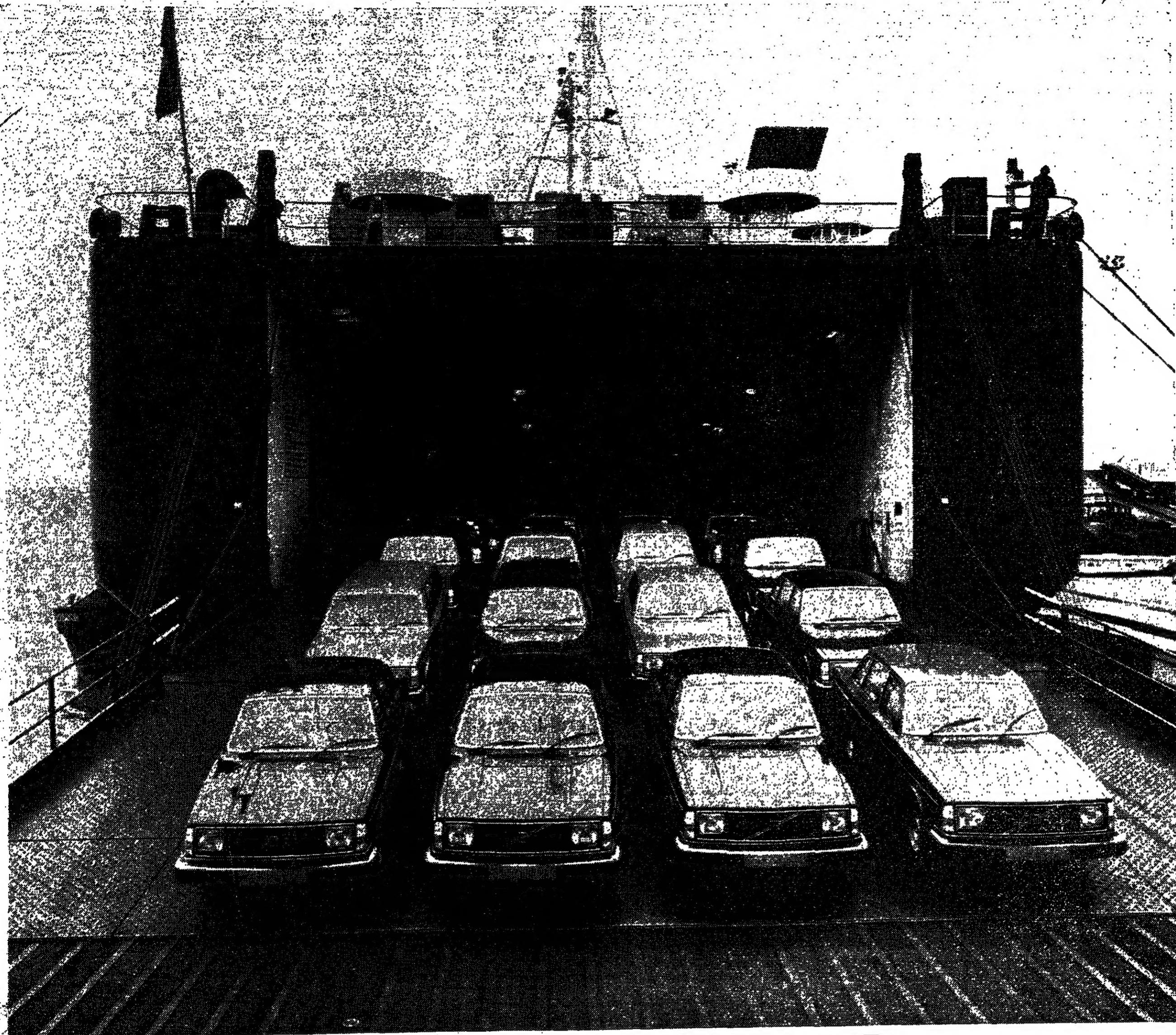
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Continued on page 6, col. 3

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HOME NEWS

Uncertain future for Oxford colleges' controversial school-based scholarships

By Diana Gaddes
Education Correspondent

The future of the controversial closed scholarship at Oxford is in doubt after a decision by Oxford colleges to reorganize the award system for undergraduates.

Under existing university rules, each college may offer open awards (scholarships or full scholarships) to up to 30 per cent of its undergraduates. A further tenth may be offered as closed awards, that is, an award tied to a particular school, almost invariably an independent school, or to a group of schools within a particular geographical region.

The closed award system has often been criticized for giving an unfair advantage to independent school pupils, and for honouring a candidate who is below the standard normally required for an open award. The colleges maintain that neither claim is true; that a closed award is given only to a candidate who would otherwise have been given an open award.

The monetary value of an award, whether open or closed, of £60 a year for a scholarship and £40 for an exhibition is negligible. But the award system

at Oxford still plays an important role in helping to provide a fairer distribution of exceptional talent between the various colleges by means of the so-called trumping system.

Under that system, college A which has, say, rather a low standard of applicants in history, can trump a better candidate from college B by offering him an award. If the student has been offered a place, but not an award from college B, he must go to college A, even though he might have preferred to remain at college B.

The system works fairly equitably for the open awards in so far as each college can offer the same number of awards, proportionate to its intake, as any other college. But some colleges, especially those with rich benefactors, have not set up a system for closed awards, while others offer their full quota of a tenth and are thereby able to trump more bright candidates.

The admissions tutors of all the colleges last year decided by 21 votes to seven that colleges would be allowed to offer awards of up to 35 per cent of the intake, with no dis-

tinguished between closed or open awards.

On average, Oxford offers closed awards to a twentieth of its intake. The total number of awards available therefore remains unchanged. But the number offered by individual colleges will change. Those colleges which offer their full one-tenth quota of closed awards will be able to offer fewer exhibitions and scholarships, while those with no closed awards will be able to offer more.

It has been left to each college to decide whether it wishes to keep its closed awards, or whether to offer only open awards. Colleges are looking at their legal position, and will be consulting schools, with which they have ties, over what move to make. One admissions tutor thought it was the beginning of the end of the closed award system.

Dr John Rae, Headmaster of Westminster School, which is offered up to eight closed awards by Christchurch every year, said he did not think the change would make much difference to his pupils. He hoped that the decision might lead Oxford to re-examine its whole award system, which he believes should be abolished.

Black paper' author's study blames spread of comprehensive schools

Fall in number of A level passes this decade

By Our Education Correspondent

The number of A level passes per school-leaver rose throughout the 1960s but since the early 1970s it has fallen, a study published today shows. Its author, Mr R. W. Baldwin, suggests that the spread of comprehensive schooling could be responsible.

He is chairman of the governors of Manchester Grammar School and a frequent contributor to the "Black Papers" on education. Last year he caused a furore when, he complained, many thought unfairly, examination results of schools in Manchester city with those in Trafford.

This year's study, as last year's, is published by the National Council for Educational Standards, of which Mr Rhodes Boyson was chairman until he took up his post as Under-Secretary for Education.

Using figures published by the Department of Education and Science, Mr Baldwin shows that the number of A level passes per school-leaver in maintained schools fell between 1971 and 1977 (the latest date available) by 5 per cent for boys and 3 per cent for girls.

Over the same period A level passes per school-leaver from independent and direct-grant schools rose by 11 per cent for boys and 10 per cent for girls.

In some important subjects the fall in A level passes per leaver was much greater than for all subjects; in physics the fall for boys was 13 per cent since 1967 (girls 11 per cent); mathematics 21 per cent since 1971 (girls 14 per cent); French 38 per cent since 1968 (girls 16 per cent); and English 21 per cent since 1971 (girls 12 per cent).

In independent schools there was no fall in the proportion of school-leavers gaining passes in mathematics or in modern languages between 1971 and 1977, Mr Baldwin says.

In the maintained sector, he notes, that the combined results of the remaining selective schools (grammar, technical and secondary modern) show a large increase in the number of A level passes per leaver since 1971 and 1977 (17 per cent for boys and 22 per cent for girls).

However, such a big increase is almost certainly due to the fact that, as Mr Boyson told the House of Commons on November 21, "the changeover to comprehensive schools has proceeded at a slower rate for grammar schools than for modern schools, with the result that the spread of abilities in selective schools, taken together, has become biased towards the more able pupil".

The 1971-77 increase for grammar schools alone was 5 per cent for boys and 11 per cent for girls.

In 1971 comprehensives ob-

tained about 54 per cent of all A level passes by boys, about 49 per cent of grades A to C and only 41 per cent of grade A passes. Figures for girls were respectively 53 per cent, 51 per cent and 45 per cent.

There were wide disparities on performance between different comprehensives, Mr Baldwin said. In Greater Manchester, for example, some comprehensives had an average of 50 to 60 A level passes per 100 school-leavers, while others had 30 to 40. City schools got 10 or less. Mr Baldwin did not indicate, however, whether the latter were former secondary modern schools whose comprehensive intake had not yet reached the sixth form.

"The evidence now presented reinforces the doubt whether the current trend, either in total numbers or in grades, is satisfactory," the National Council for Education Standards says.

Latest figures produced by the Department of Education and Science show that the proportion of leavers from maintained schools who gained one or more A levels dropped from 13.7 per cent in 1971 to 12.5 per cent in 1975, but has since risen to 12.9 per cent.

No allowance is made for students taking A levels in further education colleges, who now account for a third of all A level entries.

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A tapestry celebrating Marlborough's victory at Oudenarde in 1708 being renovated at the Royal School of Needlework, London, before it is returned to Blenheim Palace.

Sentencing practices vary greatly, study shows

By Marcel Berlin
Legal Correspondent
Magistrates' courts around the country vary greatly in the sentences they pass for similar crimes and on similar offenders, a Home Office research study shows.

The study, which covers the years 1971 to 1976, reveals that while one court fined 46 per cent of offenders, another imposed fines on 76 per cent. The comparisons for sentence of imprisonment ranged from 3 per cent to 19 per cent. One court gave probation to less than one person in a hundred, while others did so in more than 12 per cent of cases.

Some of the variations could be explained by local factors. For instance, where there was a great deal of police beatings, fewer people were actually convicted. The courts were more likely to impose custodial sentences. The level of fines differed between courts according to their social and financial conditions. Probation was ordered more widely in areas that had better resources for it.

Even allowing for such plannings, the research concludes that considerable differences in sentencing practice remained. "A reduction in these discrepancies is obvious a desirable aim and would result in fairer and more just sentencing," it said.

After concluding its report on the grounds of incompleteness, Mr Roger Taylor, who conducted the study, suggests extending the use of recommended penalties (or "safeguard" guidelines), while magistrates' courts already in use in minor cases, to other offences; and specifying more clearly the discretionary powers to be applied when magistrates need to deviate from recommended penalties.

Too hot to handle
The National Coal Board made a sum of mining machinery in a basin of Whitstone, Derby, north Staffordshire, which has been closed because of the risk of fire from spontaneous combustion.

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Upon the proportion of bodies with high alcohol levels there was no effect whatsoever, even moderately. The proportion continued to rise with increasing age.

Where levels were only slightly or moderately above that which has been made criminal, there was a brief dip. But after about nine and a half years, the level was again rising and the former trendline again re-gained.

Commenting on Mr Powell's criticism of the breath test, he said: "The practice to hold a post-mortem examination for blood alcohol upon all persons killed in road accidents when in control of a motor vehicle is thus possible validity to compare before and after."

"Upon the proportion of bodies with high alcohol levels there was no effect whatsoever, even moderately. The proportion continued to rise with increasing age.

He added: "It is an undisputed principle of natural justice that no one should be compelled, in giving evidence against himself. This Act, however, creates an offence of such a character that no one could be convicted of it except by incriminating himself and a further offence of refusal by the citizen to give evidence against himself."

Mr Powell said he had been drinking, but denied he had "no effect whatsoever" on alcohol.

He said: "For some time before the legislation was enacted, and

Planned immigration law 'unjustified slur on Asians'

The Government was urged yesterday to think again about its immigration proposals because they could damage racial harmony in Britain.

In a statement, two officials of the Board for Social Responsibility of the Church of England, the Bishop of Truro, the Right Rev. Graham Leonard, chairman, and Mr Giles Ecclestone, secretary, appealed to MPs, who will soon debate the "Windham Paper" on immigration, to "be sensitive to the widespread concern" at the "unjustified slur" on the Asian community.

Although the Government had argued that it aimed to stamp out marriages of convenience, it had not shown how widespread they were. The proposal was an "unjustified slur on the Asian community," said Ecclestone.

He told young Conservatives at a national conference in Leicester that similar results were obtained in Bradford, where black unemployment runs twice as high as white in the inner city.

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Reforms proposed to cut damage caused by lorries

By Our Motoring Correspondent
A radical change in practices within the haulage industry has led to a proposal to hold a post-mortem examination for blood alcohol upon all persons killed in road accidents when in control of a motor vehicle.

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He said: "For some time before the legislation was enacted, and

and breaking centres, freight complexes and the use of pallets and containerised all have parts to play in reducing the damage caused by heavy lorries.

Thirdly, the council calls for better transport planning. This must be to reduce the amount of empty lorries and raise the level of vehicle utilisation.

Finally, it says that more freight should go by rail. If British Rail was made more competitive by the provision of extra funds it could increase its share of the freight market.

The council is strongly opposed to the European Community's plans for bigger and heavier lorry limits. "Until the United Kingdom has solved its present problems, caused by 22 tonne lorries, no increase to 40 or 44 tonnes can be contemplated," it says.

The report also says the sheer physical size of lorries causes fear for the safety of children, pedestrians and cyclists.

Lorries versus People and the report of the Royal Commission on Road Safety, 4 Robert Place, London, SW1, 30p.

Public control of the police

In brief

Professors seek check on councils

Two Scottish professors are urging the Government to publish regular tables showing which local authorities are spendthrifts and which give best value for money.

Professor John Small and Professor Alan Thompson of Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh, are also pressing for an official body to investigate the large rate increases forecast by some local authorities. They are particularly worried about over-manning.

Secondly, there should be improvements in the distribution of goods. The council says that transport depots, bulking

and breaking centres, freight complexes and the use of pallets and containerised all have parts to play in reducing the damage caused by heavy lorries.

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The council gave the history of the application by the Horstmann Gear Company Ltd for conversion of residential land for an extension to its factory in Bath. The application was rejected by the Bath Chamber of Commerce, which argued that the proposed development would be a "disastrous blot on the landscape".

The judge gave the reasons for his decision, which were that the application was "not in the public interest".

Libel action against 'The Times' settled

Settlement was announced in the High Court on Friday 5 December. The killer of Sally Shepherd, aged 24, the restaurant manageress of the Young Vic Theatre. She was found naked and battered to death a few yards from Peckham police station, South London, on Saturday.

ST EUROPE

Special EEC summit could be cancelled if settlement not in sight

Michael Hornby

is frightening the rest of the EEC, as *The Irish Times* put it on the morning of the Dublin summit, is not that Thatcher is threatening Britain out of the Community, but rather that she is trying to stay in and cause havoc in the EEC.

Only thing that averted would say merely post-disaster in Dublin was the acceptance of a demand by Italy and the countries for bringing the next summit from February to try to be intractable budget.

sponsors of this idea is progress can be made in time in reconciling demands for budget.

whether the special meeting will take heads of government, by domestic problems,

keen to travel unless there is a real

it will fall to the Italians, who

the EEC presidency on 1. to persuade them

their journey will be

with great reluctance

idea: Giscard d'Estaing is entertained the idea

February, assuming

he was finally per-

a promise from Mrs

that she would come

a meeting "in a spirit

"omise". He also said

would have to see pro-

gress over a matter like North Sea oil". She spurned the olive branch held out by the West German Chancellor and refused to look into the possibilities of a European Energy policy.

This attitude "goes beyond a mere conflict of interests", the independent socialist newspaper *Le Matin* insists. "It tends to show that the British have never regarded the construction of Europe either as a response to the challenges posed by the present era, or as a solution to international economic issues."

The French Government does not openly question the basic commitment of Britain to the EEC, solemnly proclaimed once again in Dublin by Mrs Thatcher. But it considers that she has, to say the least, an extremely disconcerting way of putting it into practice.

But her double-or-quit approach in Dublin has inevitably raised this question in other French political quarters.

"To accuse Mrs Thatcher of wishing to torpedo the Community because she defends her country's interest with great determination is to attribute to her the same ulterior motives as were attributed to General de Gaulle when French interests were involved", *Le Figaro* acknowledges.

However, another daily newspaper, *Quotidien de Paris*, thinks that, "When France played the part of the *enfant terrible*, one is as much as it puts in, of granting Britain a permanent special status in the EEC".

Quotidien criticizes Mrs

for rejecting partial to her demands and so little Community

thought of the Community."

Russia strives to bar Nato missiles

Michael Binyon

less than a fortnight to the Nato decides whether to employ new American-range nuclear missiles in Europe, the Russians are hard on an increasingly hard the issue.

Grromyko, the Soviet Minister, said in Bonn that the old demand the basis of negotiations with the US, and unless negotiations started immediately, Soviet proposals, there are no subsequent talks.

marks appeared to dash hopes that the missile could be successfully limited with arms limitations.

is rare for the Russians to take a very tough line in over matters, especially matters, where their vital interests are at stake. It is equally rare not to enter into substantive negotiations once a they oppose has been

is no doubt, they are very worried by proposals. For a start, would put Soviet cities striking range of several dozen nuclear missiles

time when they were hoping the new restraint would limit the of nuclear warheads against them to 250.

sees the move as an

way of getting round divisions of the SALT

they plan strengthens

potential enemy on the front. Soviet strategic

is very strongly in by Russian history. For

invaders have swept

the West to devastate

the Second World War

resolved that never again



Dr. Mario Soeiro, leader of the Socialist Party, voting at a polling booth in the grounds of Lisbon University.

Portuguese respond to voting appeal

From Jose Sheriff

Lisbon, Dec 2

The Portuguese responded en masse today to an appeal from political parties not to the polls. Nearly seven million voters were choosing the 250 deputies to the National Assembly, who will hold their seats only until the regular parliamentary elections next year.

President Ramalho Eanes decided to call for mid-term elections because of the failure of governments since the last poll to secure a stable majority in the Assembly and cope with the country's problems. Chief among these is the financial situation.

From the opening of the polling stations at 8am there was a steady stream of citizens to register their votes. Officials reported high percentage voting in the outskirts of Lisbon with warm sunshine helping to swell the queues.

No violent incidents had been reported by this evening.

Last night President Eanes urged citizens to use their votes. This was a "significant election" which would show the reaction of the Portuguese people, he said. Political groups were forgetting the meaning of democracy and were showing it in their radi-

cal attitude, he added.

German hopes for detente after arms decision

From Our Correspondent

Berlin, Dec 2

Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, said in an interview published today, that he is cautiously optimistic about the chances of negotiation with Russia after the expected Nato decision next week to arm itself with new American missiles.

In an interview with the Berlin "Morgenpost", held the day after his recent talks with Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, he was convinced that Russia, like Nato, wanted to pursue a policy of detente and negotiations on arms control.

Herr Genscher told opponents of the arms policy that "there could be no security without balanced armaments". "We want such a balance as low a level as possible", he said.

Dutch opposition: The Socialist

opposition in the Netherlands is

so opposed to the proposal to arm Nato with the new missiles that it may bring down the Dutch Government. In concessions are being obtained from Nato (our Amsterdam Correspondent writes). It would take only a few Christian Democratic dissidents to overthrow Mr van Agt's coalition.

MP among injured in several Spanish riots

From Harry Deebus

Madrid, Dec 2

Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE).

Demonstrations turned into

riots, in several Spanish cities

today as right-wingers clashed

with marchers in the south,

and marchers skirmished with

police in the north.

The rest of the EEC is

prepared to give Britain a grant of as much as £350m on its contribution to the budget next year. Mrs Thatcher wants a further £650m to be found by increasing Britain's low receipts from the budget to somewhere near the Community average per head.

The only way to do this is

by finding projects in Britain

on which to spend extra Com-

munity money.

A weakness in

Mrs Thatcher's case was her

failure to come up with a

clear proposal of her own on

this score, beyond repeating the vague ideas of the European Commission, which had suggested investment in the coal

industry, transport, infrastruc-

ture and farm modernisation.

The EEC's budgetary re-

sources are in any case not

inexhaustible, and relies on

the scale demanded by Britain

to secure a stable majority in

the Assembly, who will hold their

seats only until the regular

parliamentary elections next

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OVERSEAS

Front demands 'yes' or 'no' answer to their ceasefire terms

By David Spanier

Diplomatic Correspondent
Britain and the Patriotic Front are still at odds over the terms of a ceasefire in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia. Unless Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, as chairman of the constitutional conference shows some fast footwork today, or the guerrilla leaders suddenly come forward to meet him, the present misunderstanding could seriously delay the whole conference.

There was no sign of progress over the weekend, with Lord Carrington letting it be known that he was waiting for the Patriotic Front to give their final answer, and Mr Joshua Nkomo and Mr Robert Mugabe, the front's joint leaders, sitting in their hotels, insisting on their own demands as very reasonable.

"We believe that the British should say 'yes' or 'no' to our final offer," the Patriotic Front spokesman, Dr Zvobgo, said last night. "They cannot just waffle around and avoid responsibility".

What was at stake was the principle of equality in the ceasefire. "If Lord Carrington says yes, we are in business." None of the Patriotic Front's suggestions, put forward in a paper on Friday, were new. Dr Zvobgo said, and he challenged anyone to prove otherwise.

"What we have proposed should be discussed on its merits. Let anybody show we are asking for a position of

equality". We simply want

the British were surprised on Friday evening and exasperated at what they regarded as a new set of demands by the Patriotic Front, which in the British view would be quite unacceptable to the Salisbury delegation which has already endorsed the British plan as it stands.

The three main points raised by the Patriotic Front concern the first, the disposition of the forces in bringing the ceasefire into effect: they want the Government's troops to withdraw to barracks before they themselves assemble. Secondly, they want the grounding of combat aircraft of the Rhodesian Air Force; and thirdly, the widening of the Commonwealth monitoring force, by the inclusion of Asian and other Commonwealth states.

British officials met Patriotic Front representatives on Saturday, but only to explain the British proposal, and there was no further meeting yesterday.

Lord Carrington's report to his Cabinet colleagues this afternoon on the progress of the conference, therefore, looks like being more sombre than he originally expected.

Although none of the delegates at Lancaster House seriously believes that the conference could collapse at this late stage, the British fear has been that if agreement on a ceasefire was not clinched quickly, the whole process could "unravel".

Bishop Muzorewa appeals to whites to trust Britain

From Frederick Cleary

Salisbury, Dec 2
Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Prime Minister, has appealed to "whites" in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia to forget any hatred and resentment that may have developed over the years towards Britain and help forge a new relationship based on trust.

The Bishop said Mrs Thatcher was "honest, straightforward and decent—a woman with great courage and determination to do things right".

Speaking at the weekend, the Prime Minister also praised Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, as a man of high ideals and integrity.

He added: "We must be completely positive in every respect while we work with a British Government determined to return our land and our people to peace and to regain the acceptability of our country by the international community".

Bishop Muzorewa was speaking after a tour of the country

during which he briefed security forces on their role in the coming general election.

The forces had a great task on their hands but they were used to handling grave responsibility", he said.

Meanwhile, Mr Ian Smith, the former Prime Minister, has said he wants to be replaced as leader of the Rhodesian Front. He told The Sunday Mail that he was looking forward to the time when he could sit in the back ground and lend his support to the party he founded.

This is the first time Mr Smith has indicated a willingness to hand over the presidency of his party. For more than a year there have been moves within the party to replace him with Mr David Smith the Minister of Finance, but each time the former Prime Minister has resisted.

His decision to stand again in the forthcoming election surprised most whites because he had been saying for some time that he wished to quit politics.

Most Kurds boycott referendum in Iran

Continued from page 1

The British were surprised on Friday evening and exasperated at what they regarded as a new set of demands by the Patriotic Front, which in in the British view would be quite unacceptable to the Salisbury delegation which has already endorsed the British plan as it stands.

The three main Kurdish groups maintain that since their representatives did not participate in the work of the Committee of Experts, which drew up the constitution, and since they want the grounding of combat aircraft of the Rhodesian Air Force; and thirdly, the widening of the Commonwealth monitoring force, by the inclusion of Asian and other Commonwealth states.

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Ayatollah Khomeini casts his vote in Qom in the referendum for a new Iranian Islamic constitution.

Shaping attitude of young villagers to Iranian revolution**Pupils sing their praises of the ayatollah**

From Robert Fisk

Kahak, Iran, Dec 2

Above the blackboard in Kahak's tiny clay-walled schoolhouse is a poster of the Ayatollah Khomeini. It depicts the black-robed imam bending over the bars of a jail while a government official is present or forewarned. But these young boys have been well versed in at least one subject since the revolution.

"I have not given them his history lesson," Zehra Gavrigi says as she sits in her black headscarf and polyester in the cramped space of the staff room. "I have only told them that the Shah exploited them and that when Khomeini appeared and deposed the Shah, there were a lot of economic and agricultural—and even cultural—changes in the country."

"I explain the difference between the past and present regimes. I tell my pupils that they own everything they use, that they are running the village themselves and that three extra years have been added to the school syllabus by the new Government."

Mirza Ali might be expected to receive a firm clout round the back of the head from his colleagues for such unorthodox enthusiasm. But the other children remain silent until asked to speak. Question

at the back of the room, unwilling to volunteer her own views until questioned about them. She shares Miss Gavrigi's attitude towards the revolution but seems more convinced that her role as a teacher has helped to shape the villagers' reaction to the change of government.

"The Shah was not the only criminal in the country; there were others from another country", she says in a bland reference to the United States.

"The villagers knew that the Shah was a criminal. But I correct myself: they did not know before, but now we have been to Tehran—some of them were driven to the city through starvation—Tabriz seems a long way away."

Karimeh Khalai is a teacher in her late 40s and he says little as we sit in the staff room. He buys cups of tea from a large silver urn and sweetens it by drinking the tea cup by cup and nibbling lumps of sugar at the same time.

Afterwards we walk across the dusty fields towards the railway line. He was briefly imprisoned in the Shah's time. He was fired from his job for complaining about a government teacher's bribery, he says.

Did any of the villagers support the Shah? He walks on in silence for a moment. "None," he says firmly. "At least I never knew any who did."

Savak, the Shah's secret police, never came to the village. It was too small to capture anyone's attention: only 950 people and 300 of them are children.

Whose picture hung above the blackboard in class seven before the Ayatollah returned to Iran? Mr Khalai shrugs.

"People were frightened," he says. "They had to put a picture there. Of course, it was the Shah's."

Chile angry with US over diplomatic curb

Santiago, Dec 2—Chile's military government has launched a fierce verbal attack on the United States, which scaled down its diplomatic relations with Santiago after accusing it of condoning terrorism. On the contrary, it had fought terrorism efficiently on fronts", he added.

In Washington, Sen. Edward Kennedy issued a statement accusing the Carter administration of being "impudent" towards Chile's Government. "The steps announced by Carter Administration fail for a lack of a rough, vigorous action against terrorist and the Chilean Government," he said.

The United States, who recall as ambassador from Santiago, said military and economic relations between Chile and the World Bank, added.

Michael Fowley, an American citizen who worked for Chilean secret police, was held guilty by a Washington court for his role in the car bomb attack on Chilean Foreign Minister who died in a car bomb attack in Washington in 1970.

As well as announcing the reduction in its mission in Santiago, Mr Robert Carter, State Department spokesman, said the United States was closing some departments at the end of the year and withdrawing two government financial agencies from Chile.

The Chilean Government, by failing to investigate American charges that three former Chilean secret police officers planned the attack and were indicted by a Washington grand jury, Reuter.

Leading article, page 1

South Africa keeps quiet on the Shah

From Nicholas Ashford

Johannesburg, Dec 2

The Pretoria Government has understandably refrained from speculation that the Shah of Iran may choose to seek refuge in South Africa, only official comment so far coming from Mr Brian Fourie, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, who said the Shah was "too old" to indulge academic speculation.

There are several reasons why the Shah might wish to establish himself in South Africa. Apart from the political attractions for a man of a pronounced authoritarian tendencies, South Africa also emotional ties for the former Iranian leader.

His father, Riza Shah, set to Johannesburg after he was forced to abdicate in 1941. He died there three years later.

If the Shah came to South Africa he would also be able to enjoy the company of some fellow countrymen. A number of wealthy Iranians bought houses in Johannesburg, some of which have come to power. Furthermore, South Africa would be able to offer medical treatment and the best services, including the United States.

In many respects South Africa, already the pariah of international community, would have little to lose by offering sanctuary to the Shah.

Iran stopped supplying directly to South Africa earlier this year. Iranian supplies account for about 80 per cent of the country's oil consumption but now South Africa is buying it off the spot market.

However, although Iran's embassies in South Africa, the Shah's downfall, the country has maintained diplomatic ties, albeit at a low level. More importantly, National Iranian Oil Company still understood to have a permanent staff in the Naftmehr at Sasolburg in Transvaal.

There is still some trade between the two countries although figures are hard come by. South Africa believed to be selling cement and timber to South Africa, although other exports, such as petrochemical products and motor cars, have stopped in the Transvaal.

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Poland plans low growth rate for 1980

Warsaw, Dec 2—Poland announced that its economic growth for 1980 would be 3 per cent, down from 5 per cent in 1979.

The government said that it aims to balance its budget with the West after years of deficit.

Presenting the 1980 economic plan in Warsaw yesterday, Mr Tadeusz Wzazek, a Deputy Prime Minister and chairman of the Plan Commission, also confirmed 1979 was one of the worst years for the Polish economy in past three decades.

He blamed the low figures for this year and next on difficult conditions, especially high prices on world markets for materials such as oil and gas and increased trade protectionism.

Mr Wzazek said that year's planned growth of 3 per cent, the lowest target since the Second World War.

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The predictions of Galbraith, Lovell and Briggs for 1980. How much did they get right?

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Indira Gandhi declares her firm belief in democratic processes

Richard Wigg

Dec 2—Indira Gandhi professed belief that India's problems can be solved only by democratic means: when she her Congress Party's esto here yesterday for south's general election, a country as diverse as she said, if you put the *n* the small explosions occur there is likely to larger explosion you can't.

Gandhi might have been to the events which a imposed emergency a 1975, after which the *victor* of March 1977 from power. Mrs. Prime Minister even hopes that her new will help to bring her a power in the mid-term her first task of her Government would be to stability and order, she

Gandhi's manifesto out less than 24 hours he Janata Party, clearly an opponent, had pre its election programme, we presented scenes revealing Gandhi appealing for controversial manner saying we flanked by known, third-rank pol all she can muster this ad who all carried lapels of her.

Jagjivan Ram, Janata's was surrounded by rs of the late. Govern headed by Mr. Morarji the former Prime Minister unspoken function signified their desperate to pin down the volatile to the Janata ranks several days during the former Deputy Minister and Defense was known to be par behind the scenes with ndhi.

ems that only the fail Mr. Ram to secure a guarantee from Mrs that she would make time Minister if they up for the poll, pre from leaving the Party almost as he did Gandhi shortly after the 1977 general in the twilight of her

and blessed with a flair India's labyrinth political system bed at by the rump of a Party as their best of ousting. Mrs. or the polls.

political Indian journalist Mrs. Gandhi: "Do you emergency is a bane for you with the

hot back: "Who fears has travelled the recently more than I do, on the contrary, I see fear in anyone's

weeks from the poll—to over two days early in—it is abundantly clear is herself the issue.

ira Congress says so its manifesto: Mrs. is the only leader who the country, by contrast renews its

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PendereckiGibson
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f Penderecki composed a concerto between 1974 and 1975 for a commission from the Royal Society; it is dedicated to Isaac Stern, his first and next year the soloist with the London Symphony Orchestra has pipped the orchestra to the post. United Kingdom premiere, as several times as where a significant work was concerned, did so with Henze's piano concerto and of his symphonies and, this year, they were the first orchestra to play fourth symphony. On Saturday they gave his concerto its Edinburgh Glasgow premiere, Alexander Gibson, as soloist (he understudied played on tour abroad under the direction). The performance was BBC Radio 3.

His concerto is another togerher. Its 40-minute movement depends on an melodic themes, ally expressed and given harmonic. So complete interface that virtually work, which includes verse sections of fast w., melancholy and music, derives from a ideas proposed and other in the slow introduction which carries strong tonal. A tonally trained D flat major at the and C major at the ending section, in effect exposition, is elegant and strongly lyrical in marked by funeral on the drums and in low brass chords, as with the sublime soaring of the solo later section, due for the soloist to

for

Rich and Rich
Nottingham Playhouse

Irving Wardle

Usually known to English readers as *Roundheads and Peaked Heads* two brothers unknown on the English stage, Brecht's Rich and Rich finally arrives at the Nottingham Playhouse in a thoroughly overhauled version by Kyle Dent and Alan Brown and with Ester's songs under the supervision of the Brechtian specialist Bernd Jost.

Geoffrey Keen's production has all the appearance of long-meditated process, and I would like to begin by labelling the piece merely as an essential item for Brecht collectors. I do not believe the production rescues the play from its 45 years of neglect; and on the first contact, I am inclined to go along with the text books and find the play no blam.

It originated in 1931 as a commissioned adaptation of *Measure for Measure*, which Brecht wished to elaborate into a fable on National Socialism. This theme then outstripped the model and by the time Brecht completed the work in exile in the mid-thirties, it also embodied an adaptation of Kleist's story of *Miss Katharina* who reformed himself as a privileged house chief by becoming a woman on the state.

So far as Shakespeare is concerned, Brecht transports the action from Vienna to the imaginary island of Yahoo, whose Vicar tries to avert national collapse by appointing a deputy to impose measures he cannot face himself. Angels, the fanatical regent, solves the problem by transposing it from a material to an ethereal plane; in short, by a racism dictated separating the Kyrtes (Aryans) from the Kritiks (Jews) who are supposedly responsible for the country's woes. Thus has the effect of splitting the opposition, and in particular the working-class "Spanner League", which is suppressed with money from the landlords in return for a punitive sale.

The standard objection to the play is that Brecht misread the nature of Nazi ideology by viewing it as capitalism in a new guise. So far as the character of Angels is concerned, this accusation does not stick. Unlike Arturo Ui, he is a genuine fanatic, played with icy Powell-like sincerity by Christopher Eridge on the Nottingham stage.

Brecht's misinterpretation, it seems to me, is to have held on obstinately to his Shakespearean model when his own play was struggling to develop a life of its own. *Measure for Measure* is about sexual morality and it resists every attempt to wrench it into a drama on the class struggle.

Set on a black and white stage of latticed boarding, the production is played to the standard Brechtian rules, and despite the quality of some of the Eisler songs and the performances of Miss Jovic and Tammy Ustinov, a weariness sets in as you realize that virtually every scene will be followed by another aggressive, downstage solo.

These comic glosses do not spoil the opera and, because



Victoria Chaplin: a marvellous poignancy

Where small really is beautiful

Every other circus wants to be the Greatest Show on Earth. Jean-Baptiste Thierrié and Victoria Chaplin want their "Cirque Imaginaire" to be the smallest. When they first launched it at the 1971 Avignon Festival, it had 30 acts and a lot of animals. Since then they have gone a long way. "The show" says Jean-Baptiste, "has evolved little by little like a patchwork, gently from country to country and from the circus and her romantic clown, Jean-Baptiste.

Jean-Baptiste had never any doubt that the circus was his destiny. At 17 he had charge of 17 elephants. He was then a sight lad, though, and found the work too hard-going. He drifted into backstage and extra work in the theatre, joined Roger Planchon's company, and was spotted in a production of *Edward II* by Alan Resnick, who gave him a leading role in *Muriel*. Since then he has given birth to the five daughters of Charles Chaplin, who evidently thought highly of her comic gifts, and designed the leading role of *The Freak*, his last, uncompleted film project, for her. When technical problems finally halted work on the film, Victoria left home for the circus and her romantic clown, Jean-Baptiste.

Their quest for a quiescent, aetherial vision of Circus has developed so far that a year ago they finally felt justified in changing the name from "Cirque Bonjour" to "Cirque Imaginaire". Today the show has been refined to a point where it consists for the most part of two performers—Jean-Baptiste and Victoria—two musicians, and several very small and "badly educated" animals.

The Chaplins arrived at the Riverside Studios in their caravans last week, after having mishid themselves en route and spent the night in a cemetery. They are accompanied by their three children and various helpers. The badly educated animals at present consist of two voracious goats, half a dozen doves, two crows, a David and Goliath team of white rabbits.

They will be appearing at the Studios for two weeks. It is not usual for them to stay so long at one pitch; though their first Paris season in November 1978 was so successful that they were brought

back for a second season in the New Year. Generally though the last eight years have been spent touring small towns in Europe, pitching their tent where it takes their fancy and advertising the show by means of drum and crier.

The Chaplins came together in 1970. Victoria is the third of the five daughters of Charles Chaplin, who evidently thought highly of her comic gifts, and designed the leading role of *The Freak*, his last, uncompleted film project, for her. When technical problems finally halted work on the film, Victoria left home for the circus and her romantic clown, Jean-Baptiste.

They deep reluctance to talk to press people is as much due to personal shyness as to a quite modest belief that they know how to say in the show. "Having no experience, no ideology to promote, no anecdote to tell and no confidence to reveal, we just content ourselves with putting on the show. The Cirque Imaginaire is our way of speaking to the public. It is also our way of meeting the press—the only way possible."

The artlessness is not affected. There is nothing precious or self-consciously poetic about the Cirque Imaginaire. They set out with the pure spirit of travelling entertainers, honestly striving to give their audience the best of which they are capable.

The show is quite nicely to have changed radically since their Paris season. Then, however, their "turns" alternated and constricted. Jean-Baptiste would wrangle beaming on with lurid suitcases painted with landscapes, out of which he produced his tricks: a school of idiot paper fish which enacted a marine soap-opera; a variety of conjuring tricks, in which the two white rabbits collaborated in their uneducated fashion.

Victoria performed a nifty tight-rope act, played the accordion, went through an elaborate routine with various shapes, sizes and colours of hats, and transformed herself into beetles, butterflies, ballerinas and Boucher ladies. In London they love to go to Davenport's magic shop near the British Museum to inspect the new or second-hand paraphernalia of illusion.

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TRAINING FOR A CEASEFIRE

is still substantial reason to expect that Mr Nkomo and Mr Mugabe, the Patriotic leaders, will agree to a ceasefire with a little more last-minute haggling. They certainly do not intend from their indecisive backers in the "front-line states" to stick to their demands on ceasefire arrangements to the point at which the two now critical strains upon those states, must give. The problem for Lord Carrington is, simply put (the terms of the judgment are exact), how far he can give ground and time without finding justifiable counter-measures from the Salisbury and SWA negotiations entailing that would dissolve the situation already imparted to settlement prospect. This is now a factor in not confined to Lancaster but exemplified by the of British officials in the Army's preparations to move, the plans of African tribes to join in a campaign even the preparations by guerrillas on the borders they are deployed. African tribes generally are now count-rather than doubting, the vent.

private Lord Carrington is ions if incidental tactic on of the Front. In the contingency of a total last-breakdown, they require not themselves, to appear ignorant and in the wrong, now as well as anyone else to the Conservative government of a ceasefire and justify the rest of the world settlement. They all reckon that a rattled Secretary can be

DOW OF THE LETELIER AFFAIR

ited States has decided on a measured response to Chilean refusal to extradite military men accused of the murder in 1976 of Senator

Letelier, the former Foreign Minister. The has stopped of withdrawing the ambassador, and it will be such a drastic step as all private investment in which would in any case an extremely difficult to Congress. But the which have been —reduction of the staff, a halt to arms and the termination of credit guarantees—are enough to make a displeasure clear. As a reminder that of its desire to appear w light these days, the regime has still to make its deconstruction of its have turned its back on ideals of the past six

Letelier, an exile who in the Allende government in 1973, was killed when was blown up by a bomb centre of Washington. It suggested that the trial to the Chilean security, known as Dina, and the murder had been

ordered by General Juan Contreras Supulveda, its head at that time. The Americans, therefore, made a formal request for the extradition of General Contreras and two of his subordinates to stand trial in the United States. After lengthy consideration of the evidence sent to Santiago, the Chilean Supreme Court decided that it was not sufficient to justify putting the three men on trial, and extradition was refused. Since then, the Chilean Government have made great play of the claim that they had gone through all due legal processes, and that the Americans should accept the outcome and drop the matter.

The Americans have refused to do, and with some reason. They have not said so openly, but it is clear that, like many other observers and indeed like many Chileans, they are less than convinced that the Chilean Supreme Court acted independently. There was also the regime of President Pinochet itself to be considered. In some ways it is acting less brutally these days, since people are not being illegally arrested, tortured and killed in the same large numbers; and the regime itself is very anxious to acquire a better image. But the framework of repression still remains, available to be brought into use if it was felt to be needed, and

are giving notice we want it back because we are cutting expenditure at home."

"Our money?" Not so, answer the Eight. "We more bring it down to one," says Christian Schmidt. By means of under one per cent of VAT, customs duties, and import levies, the United Kingdom acts as agent to collect the Community's fiscal revenues; and therefore, it is "their money". But, say the French and Germans, the Community is fair and reasonable. Mrs Thatcher has proved her case, or her determination that the United Kingdom suffers from budgetary inequity, and if the Commission can fiddle around with financial mechanisms to allow a rebate of £50m, perhaps a little more later, then all well and good.

It would make it easier, say the Germans, if the oil-rich Mrs Thatcher would prove her communistic spirit by the cut-price selling of North Sea oil within the Community. Mrs Thatcher rejected any such rates' progress with a national asset beyond price. President Giscard was adding a selective concession on British fishing rights, another precious natural resource, and also a much lighter political touch by Mrs Thatcher on British exports of lamb and mutton to France. Mrs Thatcher refused to consider any link between budgetary convergence and other knotty community questions.

In short, there was no hope of a meeting of minds between Mrs Thatcher and the Eight in Dublin Castle, even if the Benelux leaders did their best to pour any oil but British on troubled waters. The principals stood firm on national interests, and the French and Germans frankly regarded Mrs Thatcher as a tempestuous but disrupting force of a rather boisterous male club where everything could be settled over a few drinks or a soiree luncheon, preferably with President Roy Jenkins to stage a dance for angels on a pin's point.

To quote Mrs Thatcher after her days of persisting nagging in Dublin Castle: "My first task has been to get over the nature of the problem. Some people think I am asking for other people's money. We in Britain, with Germany, are the financiers of the Community. We are the seventh poorest out of nine: West Germany is one of the wealthier ones."

As never been true than at last week. It was as and sisterly as, say, a meet Labour's national executive, or as, or as mannerly and rational as fane at Stamford when the referee denied all a penalty. The boots were

not for the truism, that at least two to make a the French and the German supporters from Denmark, only claim that the fault lay with the United Kingdom. Thatcher was asking until after hour for the immediate payment of a cheque for £1,000m in reduced contributions or receipts.

"We are saying we cannot go on financing the Community, and we

squeezed a little more than one who keeps his natural anxieties over the lapse of valuable time hidden behind an Olympian calm—a posture that has disconcerted them at times. Indeed they are now trying to sound more unflappable and reasonable than Lord Carrington himself. Finally if they are, as they seem to be, gearing up for an election in earnest, every day gained may be of help in getting their supporters, whether civilians or "guerrillas in muti" into position for a campaign everyone knows will be rough.

On the other hand Salisbury, while in the past it may have expected or hoped that intransigence on the part of the Patriotic Front would precipitate a defensible deal between Britain and Bishop Muzorewa, knows that it dare not appear to be responsible for a last-minute breakdown. For it to be the one to cry "a luta continua" would be a gift to those who execute it round the world as the Smith regime in a black disguise—a settled hostility which has now been assisted by evidence that South Africa has been propping up Salisbury militarily as well as economically. Therefore, Salisbury's responses at this stage must be reasonable too, in the competition for world opinion. So there is still some give on that score.

Lord Carrington has already used such scope for manoeuvre in the past few days by amending the British ceasefire plan to meet some guerrilla arguments. He has for example responded to the Patriotic Front's professed fear that the Salisbury forces would be as liable to exploit their defencelessness as their pledges at Lusaka.

President Pinochet has made it clear that it will be a long time before Chile returns to any normal form of democracy. Meanwhile the political parties remain banned, tight control is exercised over most of the press, and only the Church is able to stand up to the regime as an effective form of opposition.

Strictly speaking, of course, the Letelier affair was not a pure human rights case but, as the Americans have stressed, one of terrorism—the murder of a political opponent on American ground. But an Administration that is as committed as Mr Carter to a human rights policy had to see it in that light. The policy has had a few setbacks in the past year or two, when it has come into conflict with economic or security interests, but in Latin America it has been a factor in the new political climate which has come about there. American influence has played its part in bringing about a return to democracy in some of the smaller countries, and has made all the countries in the area, even the most diehard military ones, uncomfortably aware of how they look to the outside world. So, in the case of General Pinochet's Chile, still far from democracy and still repressive in many areas, a stand had to be taken.

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British Steel's future

From Sir Charles Villiers

Sir, Yes, the British Steel Corporation "carried downward" on a tide of adversity" (your leading article of November 30). We cannot do better than our customers, whose demand for our steel is being dramatically reduced. As you say, "nothing short of a radical new appraisal stands a chance". But you do not mention that:

(1) In the last two years BSC's workforce has been reduced by 25,000.

(2) In the last few weeks BSC has given notice of closure of iron and steel making at Corby and Shotton.

(3) We have put into production plant, in Scotland and Teesside, representing £800 million of investment, manned to international levels.

We are fighting to keep the last viable BSC for the benefit of the balance of payments, the taxpayers, the consumers and those who work in steel.

Through the four years of steel crisis we have held market share of finished steel at 54.5% per cent against intense competition. With the UK private sector's share of 25 per cent (partly based on BSC semi-finished steel), this has left the UK with a steel import level of 20.21 per cent, the lowest in the EEC.

We now have a new situation in steel. BSC faces the rapid and observable decline of many of the traditional steel-using industries, and the replacement by imported finished goods. The growing strong pound, combined with world overcapacity in steel, makes the export of bulk steel very difficult.

A further reduction is manned steelmaking capacity to meet the lower demand is inevitable, to get to a "core" which we can defend with confidence and expand with opportunity.

The "bow" of this is what we are seeking to discuss with the unions in steel, whose cooperation in saving the business of BSC is very desirable.

As a great man said of the pre-reformation church: "If it is not reformed from within, it will be reformed from without". It is still not too late to reform BSC from within and the men who work and manage it deserve support in that, as you say, "to the full".

Sincerely,
CHARLES VILLIERS,
Chairman,
British Steel Corporation,
35, Grosvenor Place, SW1.

Price of a mortgage

From the Director of Shelter National Housing Aid Trust

Sir, In reply to the criticism from Mr John Heddle MP (November 29) of Shelter's warning of increased homelessness as a result of the new mortgage rate, I would suggest he looks a little more closely at the facts.

Last year, according to official figures, 12 per cent of those seeking help under the Housing (Homeless Persons) Act were owner occupiers in metropolitan areas. The figure was now already up to 6,000 families a year before we consider the combination in 1980 of a higher mortgage rate, higher rates, peed costs and fares and food price increases which it is suggested elsewhere in your newspaper will rise by up to 16 per cent.

Not all of these are the result of foreclosures by building societies, many have reached the decision to sell as the only way out of their financial problems. Admittedly, building societies will be sympathetic in cases of hardship, but it must be remembered that this success follows several others in recent years and many families have already extended the term of their mortgage to the point where a further extension will run almost to the point of infinity. One could assume that young families who have bought at the high prices prevailing in recent years would be in this position.

It would be of interest if the building societies could give the details of how many people could expect to be able to extend their mortgage and how many would not have this option. My own view is that though building societies are sympathetic, they at the same time have to face economic realities and the effect of that will be that people will be faced with a severe reduction in their living standards and for some the only answer will be to sell their home.

I hope Mr Heddle is right, but experience gives me less optimism. Yours faithfully,
BOB WIDDOWSON,
Shelter National Housing Aid Trust,
157 Waterloo Road, SEL

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The taking of hostages in Tehran

From Mr M. A. H. Karouzian

Sir, Two weeks ago, the Committee for the Human Rights in Iran and its sister organization in Paris, issued separate public statements, protesting against the continued detention of the American Embassy staff in Tehran, on the grounds of the defence and promotion of human rights in that country. Both these Committees still maintain their previous positions, and they both believe that, in the best interest of the hostages as well as Iranian and American people, a peaceful solution to what has now become a grave international crisis must be found. In this connection we find it necessary to emphasize some aspects of the present crisis which are not fully understood.

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Oil opportunities in America

Uncertainties surround the future of market that an unusual degree of risk is involved in assessment either relative importance of the oil sector and companies within it. Any forecast of the level of Opec production in next year may be taken with a salt.

very analysis which predicts tight supplies, even higher prices and high margins for the companies, another predicting softness of and a mini-glut like the one which turing most of 1978.

sent, in all but politician's eyes, the prices are riding high. Net income first nine months of this year, on a comparable basis (with the different conventions any comparison must be rough) for the so-called seven largest seven oil companies in (it is up by between 53 per cent on) and 119 per cent (for Texaco), the ending of exchange control, the investor has much greater choice in the sector than ever before, and of the uncertainties, and the fact a 50 per cent run up in the United States and similar gains in the United States are beginning to look more fully increased opportunities are not missed.

United States there is, in contrast, if anything, a shortage of refinery limiting the downside risk in a mini-glut, and in spite of the of a windfall profit tax, in what it may eventually emerge from American legislature, Carter's price is offering the prospects of a ton of the sort of reasonable the industry is seeing for the first many years.

the fear of excessive political intervention (or further attempts at punitive taxes) is receding as Congress and its appreciate the desperate need use oil production before the free-come clogged with useless iron which once was motor cars. is certain is that the price of oil, it may not be so firm next year never again going to be cheap and which have an equity share in its whatever may be their future in long term, are going to make a money over the next decade or so.

the lie

icks—and the fact that the mini-glut happen does not alter the point—are downstream, in refining in Europe, so well for BP in the last quarter, as for Shell, which remain a weak in the pressure on the multinationals to spend vastly on highly expensive of new oil from synthetics and to into businesses they do not fully understand in order to stay in the next century.

vestment strategy involving the exposure to the production of crude oil, the least to the peripheral seems sensible. This was the for Thomson, Lasmo, Tricentrol, the argument for spreading risk second line American groups.

for instance, offers little of the risk most of the advances, coupled with the major market figures might tend to be a number of key financial institutions rather than the broader spectrum participants that has characterized the United States market—thereby spreading risk.

That said, the idea is of course to encourage a broad participation in a London market and the ICCB would like to see a market involving a wide range of financial cultures—for example moneybroking, banking, stockbroking and commodity broking. This in itself however raises questions since it runs across the tendency of regular markets in the United Kingdom by compartmentalizing them.

Finally there is the issue of speculation. A futures market is a speculative market par excellence, and the ICCB makes no bones about it. Indeed the argument is in fact that the greater the number of speculators participating, the better the market works and the less the volatility in the underlying markets.

British attitudes to speculation are however more staid than those of Americans and the ICCB will have to prove the positive benefits of speculation fairly convincingly.

production from Prudhoe Bay in which earns the vast majority of oil only reach a peak at the year there is a good chance of finding in the Beaufort Sea where leases will be awarded on December 14.

Richfield, which has the other rudes, looks attractive for the same Getty Oil has heavy oil reserves in giving it some speculative appeal. Oil has bought itself similar in its very expensive purchase of Phillips Petroleum, meanwhile, still up production at Ekofisk, offers a into the North Sea.

Aracan partners, Socon, Exxon, and Mobil, the advantage of having Saudi Arabian crude at \$18 a barrel is over estimated. It is a help, but that Shell UK has increased its prices by only 41 per cent this year crude prices have more than doubled volumes about the cost structure.

Also it is doubtful how long Saudis can afford to go on irritating its Opec partners while the West shows little real sign of reducing consumption.

Following the six-monthly refixing of the interest rate on GEC's floating rate notes, they now offer 17% per cent which looks a handsome return for institutions, even those funding in the short-term money markets, prepared to take a view that interest rates have now peaked.

There is usually a good two-way market in the issue and as in recent days the notes have a nice habit of returning to par. The drawback for the banking system lies in the fact that they come in the same category as a local authority issue so far as the central controls are concerned, and institutions need a degree of headroom here to take advantage of the attractive yield available for at least the next six months.

Interest futures

London is considering

Are we likely to have a market in interest rate futures in London? Certainly the International Commodities Clearing House hopes that it will not be too long before we follow the United States and Australia; and to promote debate on the subject it has commissioned a report which it is circulating in the City.

But why the need for a debate? Principally for two reasons. First, it has to be clear that enough people are interested in a London market to make it worth while to try to establish one. Second, it seems certain that there will be no market in London until the implications of such a market have been thoroughly thrashed out between the monetary authorities and the prospective participants.

On the face of it there might seem to be no reason why the authorities should prove obstructive. After all the United States markets had in fact been given the seal of official approval (with a few caveats) by the joint committee set up by the United States Treasury and the Federal Reserve.

Moreover, it is argued in the ICCB report that a futures market in sterling interest rates could prove a positive blessing to the United Kingdom authorities in terms of monetary control and the selling of government debt.

It would not only give them a new technique, but, if held, it would also tend to reduce interest rate volatility.

The whole issue of the implications for monetary control and the possible role of the Bank of England in such a market is however one that the authorities are going to have to ponder very carefully. Apart from anything else it is still not decided what precise changes in the United Kingdom system of monetary control that we can expect to be made next year.

The second issue that will obviously concern the authorities is that of market regulation. The proposed tight margin controls on market users is clearly desirable. But there is also the question of the status of the marketmakers and the role of the ultimate guarantors.

These would be important considerations in any such market. Arguably they would be even more important in a London market where the major market figures might tend to be a number of key financial institutions rather than the broader spectrum participants that has characterized the United States market—thereby spreading risk.

That said, the idea is of course to encourage a broad participation in a London market and the ICCB would like to see a market involving a wide range of financial cultures—for example moneybroking, banking, stockbroking and commodity broking. This in itself however raises questions since it runs across the tendency of regular markets in the United Kingdom by compartmentalizing them.

Finally there is the issue of speculation. A futures market is a speculative market par excellence, and the ICCB makes no bones about it. Indeed the argument is in fact that the greater the number of speculators participating, the better the market works and the less the volatility in the underlying markets.

British attitudes to speculation are however more staid than those of Americans and the ICCB will have to prove the positive benefits of speculation fairly convincingly.

production from Prudhoe Bay in which earns the vast majority of oil only reach a peak at the year there is a good chance of finding in the Beaufort Sea where leases will be awarded on December 14.

Richfield, which has the other rudes, looks attractive for the same Getty Oil has heavy oil reserves in giving it some speculative appeal. Oil has bought itself similar in its very expensive purchase of Phillips Petroleum, meanwhile, still up production at Ekofisk, offers a into the North Sea.

Aracan partners, Socon, Exxon, and Mobil, the advantage of having Saudi Arabian crude at \$18 a barrel is over estimated. It is a help, but that Shell UK has increased its prices by only 41 per cent this year crude prices have more than doubled volumes about the cost structure.

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Business Diary profile



There'll always be a Hambros: (left to right) Hambros, Jocelyn, Charles and Rupert.

But he has also had his fair share of knocking about the world for the bank. The crumpled Olaf, Sir Charles and Jack, who preceded him as chairman, guided the fortunes of the bank in the difficult days after the war and did Jocelyn a service by sending him out to the United States to see just what British banks could do for exporters.

Perhaps his most important contribution to the bank came during the early 1960s when his desire to open up new business

What should the Government's target figure for the public sector borrowing requirement be in 1980/81? My answer is that it should have no target for this curious and unpredictable number; setting a PSBR target is no way to run fiscal policy.

The question is, the Government will have no decide, between now and next spring, is not about expenditure (that is now settled); it is about the general level of taxation—whether to put it up or down, or leave it where it is. "Unchanged policies" (The concept of "unchanged policies" now includes a good deal of indexation.)

Decisions about taxation must begin with some judgment about what will happen to the "unchanged policies". Chancellors of the Exchequer always express scepticism about forecasts; however, there is no way of avoiding them.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Electrical giants' half-time statements

The electrical sector features prominently among companies reporting this week, with Racial Electronics, Plessey, Philips Lamps and GEC all making interim statements.

On Monday, the Department of Industry releases the Wholesale Price Index, followed on Tuesday by the United Kingdom official reserves from the Treasury.

Other statistics to be released later in the week which might prove of some interest to the market include: the balance of payments from the CSO on Wednesday and the company liquidity survey (3rd quarter) from the Department of Trade on Friday.

Despite a reasonable start to the year, interim figures from Plessey on Tuesday, are likely to reveal the scars borne by the engineers' strike which seriously affected production in the second quarter. Most observers are anticipating at least a break-even position, with only a few optimists going for an increase in profits for the half-year.

Estimates are pitched at between £20m to £25m compared with £23.4m last time. However, an improvement is envisaged in the traditionally stronger second half and the

City is going for a figure between the £45m to £53m mark for the full year to March 31, 1978. The group made pre-tax profits of £48m on turnover of £648.3m.

A strong performance by its United Kingdom subsidiaries is likely to do little for the interim statement of Pilkington Brothers on Thursday, owing to a decline in the performance of its overseas subsidiaries and a damaging strike in Canada.

Profits for the first six months are also likely to be affected by the recent strength of sterling and as a result are likely to be within the £41m to £53m range as against £43.4m last year.

Any improvement in the second half will rely heavily on the continued performance of British operations, but some recovery is also expected from overseas. Profits for the full year are thought to fall in the region of £54m to £58m compared with £59m last time.

The length of time taken recently to complete negotiations of major contracts is expected to result in only a nominal rise in interim profits of Racial Electronics on Thursday. Estimates range between £24m, and £31m, compared with £24.3m, for the corresponding

period. But while the phenomenal rate of growth achieved by the company in recent years has shown signs of slowing down, observers still expect profits for the full year to be around £70m to £76.5m, compared with £61.6m last time.

The group has been virtually unaffected by the recent engineering strike, with total sales outside the UK and exports accounting for at least 75 per cent of turnover.

Thursday also sees interim figures of another electrical giant, GEC. Once again the market is pessimistic about any real growth and here expectations range from £16.5m to £18.8m compared with £16.3m for this time last year.

This week

The figures are expected to be hit by the recent downturn in demand suffered by its power engineering and diesel engine concerns, coupled with internal disputes and the nationwide engineers' strike. Results for the full year will depend on several factors, including an increase in the amount of interest received and an improved per-

formance by the electronics division.

TODAY—Interims: Airfix Industries, Atkins Bros (Hosiery), Bremner and Co, Glitz, Matthey, Hall, Marlborough Property, Marshalls (Halifax), W. E. Norton (Higs) and Wheway Watson Higgs, Finals: Messing (Transvaal Development) (amended).

TOMORROW—Interims: Armitage Shanks, Birmingham Mint, British Evening Post, Castings, Highams, Ilkleyworth Morris, Ltd and Overseas Freighters, Mansfield Brews, Marketing Industries, Old Court Sterling Fund, Plessey, Smith and Nephew (40 weeks), and Vinten Grp. Finals: Frederick Cooper Higgs, Davenports Brewery, Irish Distillers, Kestey Inds, Rank, Hovis McDougal, John Williams of Cardiff and Wolverhampton and Dudley Breweries.

WEDNESDAY—Interims: Aero Needles, Alliance Investment, Baker Perkins, Buffalofontein Gold Mining, Cawdor Industrial, Clarke Nicholls and Coombes, Clydesdale (Transvaal) Collieries, Coalite Grp, Jacksons Bourne Ind, Peleg-Hattersley, Phoenix Assurance (9 months), Pilkington Bros, Rowlinson Construction, Sentinel, Stonehill Higgs, Trans-

Natal Coal Corp, J. W. Wassall, and Warrford Invest. Finals: Bass, Sir Joseph Cauglin, James H. Dennis, J. A. Devenshaw, Fawcett Boards, Glazemary Invest, Fst, Grigualand Exploration and Finance, Hanson Ind, Stilfontein Gold Mining, and West Rand Consolidated Mines.

THURSDAY—Interims: Atwood Garages, Brix Building and Engineering, Appliances, British Tar Products, Cawoods Higgs, Churchbury Estates, J. Dykes, Fins Art Developments, GEC, Halam Gp, of Nottingham, Johannesburg Consolidated Ind, LRC Ind, Morgan Crucible, OH and Associated Ind, Philips Lamps, Racial Electronics and Stewart Nairn Grp. Finals: Flexello Caprice & Wheal, Johnson & Firth Brown, Nth Midland Construction, and Pyke Higgs.

FRIDAY—Interims: E. Austin & Sons (Ltd), Bishop's Stores, Bremner Miller, Klean-e-Ze Higgs, Lemmons Grp, Macanic (Ldn) Thomas Warrington & Sons and Jonas Woodcock & Sons. Finals: Carr's Milling Ind.

SATURDAY—Interims: Old Swan Hotel (Barrowgate), Finals: None announced.

Michael Clark

Wall Street

New York, Nov. 30.—Blue chip, gaming and banking shares contributed to overall weakness as the New York stock market retreated over a wide range in active trading.

The Dow Jones Industrial average fell 9.39 points to 822.35. Declines led advances three to two. Volume was 30,000,000 shares, from the 33,550,000 traded yesterday.

Analysts said with the weekend coming up and the situation in Iran growing more tense, investors decided to do some precautionary selling.

In the economic news, more banks, including Citibank, cut their prime rates to 15.1 per cent from 15.2.

Copper up 5c limit

New York, Nov. 30.—COMEX copper futures buying to close the five-day limit up, dealers said.

Analysts said the market was again up, dealers said.

They said, Oct. 10-10,000,000 Jan. 100.00c. Dec. 102.00c. Mar. 104.00c. June 106.00c. Sept. 108.00c. Dec. 110.00c. June 112.00c. Sept. 114.00c. Mar. 116.00c. June 118.00c. Sept. 120.00c. Dec. 122.00c. June 124.00c. Sept. 126.00c. Mar. 128.00c. June 130.00c. Sept. 132.00c. Dec. 134.00c. June 136.00c. Sept. 138.00c. Mar. 140.00c. June 142.00c. Sept. 144.00c. Dec. 146.00c. June 148.00c. Sept. 150.00c. Mar. 152.00c. June 154.00c. Sept. 156.00c. Dec. 158.00c. June 160.00c. Sept. 162.00c. Mar. 164.00c. June 166.00c. Sept. 168.00c. Dec. 170.00c. June 172.00c. Sept. 174.00c. Mar. 176.00c. June 178.00c. Sept. 180.00c. Dec. 182.00c. June 184.00c. Sept. 186.00c. Mar. 188.00c. June 190.00c. Sept. 192.00c. Dec. 194.00c. June 196.00c. Sept. 198.00c. Mar. 200.00c. June 202.00c. Sept. 204.00c. Dec. 206.00c. June 208.00c. Sept. 210.00c. Mar. 212.00c. June 214.00c. Sept. 216.00c. Dec. 218.00c. June 220.00c. Sept. 222.00c. Mar. 224.00c. June 226.00c. Sept. 228.00c. Dec. 230.00c. June 232.00c. 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Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Nov 19. Dealings End, Dec 7. 5 Contango Day, Dec 10. Settlement Day, Dec 17

5 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

Stock	Price Chg'd	Int. Gross Div.	Capitalization	Price Chg'd Gross Div.	Capitalization	Price Chg'd Gross Div.	Capitalization	Price Chg'd Gross Div.	Capitalization	Price Chg'd Gross Div.	Capitalization	Price Chg'd Gross Div.	Capitalization	Price Chg'd Gross Div.	Capitalization
	Friday week	per cent		Friday week	per cent			Friday week	per cent			Friday week	per cent	Friday week	per cent
BRITISH FUNDS															
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL															
A - E															
Treas Corp 1980 1980 88p	-1	0.15 16.852	Crouch Grp	-1	4.5 5.1 4.3	2,107,000 London Pte Ltd	-1	4.5 5.5 5.5	4,500,000 Robertd.	-1	9.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000 Society & Ind.	-1	12.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000
Treas Corp 1980 1980 87p	-1	0.15 16.852	Crown House	-1	2.5 2.5 2.5	1,012,000 Com'rs & Ind.	-1	3 7.5 7.5	2,120,000 Roberd.	-1	9.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000 Society & Ind.	-1	12.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000
Treas Corp 1980 1980 86p	-1	0.15 16.852	Costm & Sv Co	-1	2.5 2.5 2.5	1,014,000 Com'rs & Ind.	-1	2.5 2.5 2.5	2,124,000 GRC	-1	9.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000 Society & Ind.	-1	12.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000
Treas Corp 1980 1980 85p	-1	0.15 16.852	Do & Co	-1	2.5 2.5 2.5	1,016,000 Com'rs & Ind.	-1	2.5 2.5 2.5	2,126,000 GRC	-1	9.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000 Society & Ind.	-1	12.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000
Treas Corp 1980 1980 84p	-1	0.15 16.852	Do & Co	-1	2.5 2.5 2.5	1,018,000 Com'rs & Ind.	-1	2.5 2.5 2.5	2,128,000 GRC	-1	9.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000 Society & Ind.	-1	12.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000
Treas Corp 1980 1980 83p	-1	0.15 16.852	Do & Co	-1	2.5 2.5 2.5	1,020,000 Com'rs & Ind.	-1	2.5 2.5 2.5	2,130,000 GRC	-1	9.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000 Society & Ind.	-1	12.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000
Treas Corp 1980 1980 82p	-1	0.15 16.852	Do & Co	-1	2.5 2.5 2.5	1,022,000 Com'rs & Ind.	-1	2.5 2.5 2.5	2,132,000 GRC	-1	9.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000 Society & Ind.	-1	12.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000
Treas Corp 1980 1980 81p	-1	0.15 16.852	Do & Co	-1	2.5 2.5 2.5	1,024,000 Com'rs & Ind.	-1	2.5 2.5 2.5	2,134,000 GRC	-1	9.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000 Society & Ind.	-1	12.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000
Treas Corp 1980 1980 80p	-1	0.15 16.852	Do & Co	-1	2.5 2.5 2.5	1,026,000 Com'rs & Ind.	-1	2.5 2.5 2.5	2,136,000 GRC	-1	9.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000 Society & Ind.	-1	12.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000
Treas Corp 1980 1980 79p	-1	0.15 16.852	Do & Co	-1	2.5 2.5 2.5	1,028,000 Com'rs & Ind.	-1	2.5 2.5 2.5	2,138,000 GRC	-1	9.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000 Society & Ind.	-1	12.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000
Treas Corp 1980 1980 78p	-1	0.15 16.852	Do & Co	-1	2.5 2.5 2.5	1,030,000 Com'rs & Ind.	-1	2.5 2.5 2.5	2,140,000 GRC	-1	9.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000 Society & Ind.	-1	12.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000
Treas Corp 1980 1980 77p	-1	0.15 16.852	Do & Co	-1	2.5 2.5 2.5	1,032,000 Com'rs & Ind.	-1	2.5 2.5 2.5	2,142,000 GRC	-1	9.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000 Society & Ind.	-1	12.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000
Treas Corp 1980 1980 76p	-1	0.15 16.852	Do & Co	-1	2.5 2.5 2.5	1,034,000 Com'rs & Ind.	-1	2.5 2.5 2.5	2,144,000 GRC	-1	9.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000 Society & Ind.	-1	12.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000
Treas Corp 1980 1980 75p	-1	0.15 16.852	Do & Co	-1	2.5 2.5 2.5	1,036,000 Com'rs & Ind.	-1	2.5 2.5 2.5	2,146,000 GRC	-1	9.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000 Society & Ind.	-1	12.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000
Treas Corp 1980 1980 74p	-1	0.15 16.852	Do & Co	-1	2.5 2.5 2.5	1,038,000 Com'rs & Ind.	-1	2.5 2.5 2.5	2,148,000 GRC	-1	9.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000 Society & Ind.	-1	12.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000
Treas Corp 1980 1980 73p	-1	0.15 16.852	Do & Co	-1	2.5 2.5 2.5	1,040,000 Com'rs & Ind.	-1	2.5 2.5 2.5	2,150,000 GRC	-1	9.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000 Society & Ind.	-1	12.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000
Treas Corp 1980 1980 72p	-1	0.15 16.852	Do & Co	-1	2.5 2.5 2.5	1,042,000 Com'rs & Ind.	-1	2.5 2.5 2.5	2,152,000 GRC	-1	9.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000 Society & Ind.	-1	12.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000
Treas Corp 1980 1980 71p	-1	0.15 16.852	Do & Co	-1	2.5 2.5 2.5	1,044,000 Com'rs & Ind.	-1	2.5 2.5 2.5	2,154,000 GRC	-1	9.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000 Society & Ind.	-1	12.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000
Treas Corp 1980 1980 70p	-1	0.15 16.852	Do & Co	-1	2.5 2.5 2.5	1,046,000 Com'rs & Ind.	-1	2.5 2.5 2.5	2,156,000 GRC	-1	9.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000 Society & Ind.	-1	12.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000
Treas Corp 1980 1980 69p	-1	0.15 16.852	Do & Co	-1	2.5 2.5 2.5	1,048,000 Com'rs & Ind.	-1	2.5 2.5 2.5	2,158,000 GRC	-1	9.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000 Society & Ind.	-1	12.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000
Treas Corp 1980 1980 68p	-1	0.15 16.852	Do & Co	-1	2.5 2.5 2.5	1,050,000 Com'rs & Ind.	-1	2.5 2.5 2.5	2,160,000 GRC	-1	9.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000 Society & Ind.	-1	12.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000
Treas Corp 1980 1980 67p	-1	0.15 16.852	Do & Co	-1	2.5 2.5 2.5	1,052,000 Com'rs & Ind.	-1	2.5 2.5 2.5	2,162,000 GRC	-1	9.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000 Society & Ind.	-1	12.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000
Treas Corp 1980 1980 66p	-1	0.15 16.852	Do & Co	-1	2.5 2.5 2.5	1,054,000 Com'rs & Ind.	-1	2.5 2.5 2.5	2,164,000 GRC	-1	9.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000 Society & Ind.	-1	12.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000
Treas Corp 1980 1980 65p	-1	0.15 16.852	Do & Co	-1	2.5 2.5 2.5	1,056,000 Com'rs & Ind.	-1	2.5 2.5 2.5	2,166,000 GRC	-1	9.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000 Society & Ind.	-1	12.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000
Treas Corp 1980 1980 64p	-1	0.15 16.852	Do & Co	-1	2.5 2.5 2.5	1,058,000 Com'rs & Ind.	-1	2.5 2.5 2.5	2,168,000 GRC	-1	9.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000 Society & Ind.	-1	12.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000
Treas Corp 1980 1980 63p	-1	0.15 16.852	Do & Co	-1	2.5 2.5 2.5	1,060,000 Com'rs & Ind.	-1	2.5 2.5 2.5	2,170,000 GRC	-1	9.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000 Society & Ind.	-1	12.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000
Treas Corp 1980 1980 62p	-1	0.15 16.852	Do & Co	-1	2.5 2.5 2.5	1,062,000 Com'rs & Ind.	-1	2.5 2.5 2.5	2,172,000 GRC	-1	9.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000 Society & Ind.	-1	12.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000
Treas Corp 1980 1980 61p	-1	0.15 16.852	Do & Co	-1	2.5 2.5 2.5	1,064,000 Com'rs & Ind.	-1	2.5 2.5 2.5	2,174,000 GRC	-1	9.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000 Society & Ind.	-1	12.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000
Treas Corp 1980 1980 60p	-1	0.15 16.852	Do & Co	-1	2.5 2.5 2.5	1,066,000 Com'rs & Ind.	-1	2.5 2.5 2.5	2,176,000 GRC	-1	9.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000 Society & Ind.	-1	12.5 12.5 12.5	1,000,000
Treas Corp 1980 1980 59p	-1	0.15 16.852													

PERSONAL CHOICE



Valentine in Minder (ITV, 9.00)

re mushroom growth days for instant enlightenment. Much regret that a powerful BBC television play of them, instant Enlightenment including VAT, had been in the last month two weeks ago to make room. Both the Fringe religions are proliferating, too, and I the job of television programme to help to decide them to recognise. Whatever their decision, someone is going to be outraged. The weekly Life of... programmes on BBC 2 examine not so much the religious movements but the way they cause the lives in different people. Some of the stories of lives have been nothing less than astonishing. On night's programme (10.50), about Iris Tweedie, a widow was transformed by an India guru, sounds like another when you become less than the dust under my feet, balanced", he told her. Mrs Tweedie learnt humility. No instant enlightenment here. The process took years.

(BBC 2, 9.00), now well into its new series, has a licence and should not have. It is a comedy, true, but not of comedy. Carla Lane, who writes it, does not go for the life of a spot in the region of the heart and soul. Her characters are only incidentally funny; they do not eye an audience who, presumably, feels uneasy at the confirmation of its presence with the gaffaw it seems to quirk of it.

he incidental delights of The Magic of Dance (BBC 2, it can never be sure that Dame Margaret Fonteyn's nest. The world is her backdrop. And there she a hair out of place, as if home to her was anywhere like to break out in a dance. Tonight finds her, reporting on the birth of ballerina choreography at the time. But Frances does not detain her long. Off she eden, to the Drottningholm palace where, it appears, a vacation has been in a deep freeze since the 16th century.

(Radio 4, 11.00) brings the first instalment of a 15-part of A Cab at the Door, the early autobiography of the author and critic, who had to overcome a barrier—his father—before he could achieve literary Jeffrey reads this latest Book at Bedtime.

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